SUNDAY, Feb. 18, 1866. The past week has witnessed a strong revival of con-didence in the stability of values on the Stock Exchange, and the market for government, railway and miscella-neous securities has tended upward accordingly. The depression which had been the marked feature of affairs a Wall street during the previous five weeks involved decline of from five to twenty per cent in the prices of in Wall street during the previous are weeks involved a decline of from five to twenty per cent in the prices of leading stocks, for which there was no substantial cause. The operators for a fall were then discounting reduced and indefinitely lower railway earnings and a general disturbance and rapid "shrinkage" of values under the supposed financial policy of the government. But instead of the earnings of railways decining they are improving, and lines like New York Central and Erie show a large increase thus far this year upon the returns for the corresponding period last year, while some of the Western lines, which showed a falling off in their freceipts towards the close of 1865, are rapidly recovering the less, and as their working expenses have been greatly reduced and are still in process of reduction, their net earnings are likely to be larger in 1866 than they were last year. At the same time the vague apprehensions of contraction and resumption which pervaded the public mind, and which were aggravated by the "beare" to the best of ther ability for speculative purposes, are being dissipated by reflection upon the facts of the financial situation.

The people are beginning to see that the Secretary of the Treasury will be powerless to contract the volume of the currency until he has funded or redeemed the twelve hundred millions of floating indebtedness outstanding, eight hundred and thirty millions of which is in the form of seven-thirty notes, redeemable in currency within a little more than two years, unless voluntarily funded by the holders into six per cent bonds. Notwithstanding all the talk of con-traction which has been indulged in since Mr. McCulloch's appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, there has been no contraction, but a steady expansion of the circulation nedium through the national bank issues during that time, and as there is still forty-five millions more of national bank notes to be issued under the original at, this inflation will continue until the maximum of three this initiation will continue until the maximum of three hundred millions is reached, when Congress may authorize a hundred millions more, in accordance with the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Excluding from calculation the old State bank issues and fractional currency, which in this connection are unimportant, we find that the circulation has increased \$250.772.415.

11.50 married that the circulation has increased \$194,772,415, or nearly two hundred millions, since the 31st of March last. The circulation at that date and on the 1st and 10th of February, current, stood thus:

March 31, 1865. ###. 1, 1866.

Legal tender notes.....\$659,160,569 \$612,451,274 \$72. 10, 1860.

National bank notes.... 111,624,670 \$253,116,380

Total.....\$770,795,239 \$865,587.654
The amount of legal tender notes outstanding at different periods during the cleven months ending with the publication of the last debt statement is shown by the

following table:-1865. 1865. 1865. 1865. March 31... \$659,160.569 October 31... \$633,709 611 May 31... 6.59 160.569 November 30... 626,220,438 July 31... 685 236,269 December 31... 614,780,430 August 31... 685 236,269 December 31... 614,780,430 August 31... 684,138,959 1866. Soptembeg 30. 678,126,940 January 31... 612,451,274 The rapidity of the increase of national bank notes will be seen from the succeeding statement of the amount outstanding at various dates since the beginning of 1865:—

1865. January 7 ... \$78,724,520 December 2 ... 225,402,825 April 1 ... 111,634,670 July 1 ... 144,627,075 January 6 ... \$240,094,565 August 5 ... \$165,794,440 February 10 ... \$253,116,380 These flavors for the second se

of 1865:-

November 11... 214,111,815

These figures fornish a strong argument against the theories of the radical constructionists who as-rt that the depreciation of the currency and the conseq ent high prices which prevail result entirely, or almost entirely, from the excessive volume of paper money affort, and that to reduce this is to lower prices to the specie standard and resume specie payments. But during the past year we have witnessed a fall of from ten to sixty per cent in the prices of domestic produce and foreign merchandise, and a fall in gold from 234 in January, 1865, to 1371, now, in the face of an increase of

sixty per cent in the prices of domestic produce and foreign merchandise, and a fail in gold from 234 in January, 1865, to 13714 now, in the face of an increase of nearly two hundred millions in the paper money of the country. How can the radical contractionists reconstant that favorite augment with this heavy fail of prices and large increase of currency? The government credit improved and the gold promium declined, notwith-standing the increase of the paper money afloat, because of the termination of the war and the consequent reduction of expenditures, showing that the value of the currency depended more upon public confidence in the ability of the government to redeem its promises than the amount of money in circulation.

That the volume of the currency is abnormally large is, however, as unquestionable as that at some future time before we resume specie payments it will require to be contracted. At the same time the condition of the national finances is such that contraction to any material extent even of interest-bearing legal tenders could not be enforced during the next two or three years without placing the freasury in a position in which it would be unable to meet its maturing obligations. It is, therefore, only a delusion and a smare to preach and promise contraction before the time arrives when it will become practicable. It results in spasmodic fluctuations of prices by unsettling confidence in values; and, while disturbing the channels of legitimate trade, it makes fortunes for mere speculators, who create capital out of public distrust and uncertainty. makes fortunes for mere speculators, who create capital out of public distrust and uncertainty. The gold market was firm at 138% a 138% during the

The gold market was firm at 138% a 138% during the first three days of the week, but it weakened under moderate sales of gold by the Sub-Treasury to 137% on Saturday, and closed at 137%. The supply of coin for delivery was easy and loans were made at the end of the week at 8 a6 per cent in favor of the lender of the coin. The demand for customs duties aggregated as and at

coin. The demand for customs duties aggregated \$2,593,013.

Foreign exchange opened under depression, resulting from a pressure to sell Southern cotton bills, but afterwards improved and closed firm. For bankors' sterling at sixty days 100 was offered on Saturday, but leading drawers were unwilling to sell at this rate. The supply of cotton and local commercial bills has been entirely absorbed. The large preponderance of imports over exports at this port offsets to a great extent the shipments of cotton from the Gulf ports, and just now the state of the British money market has a tendency to strengthen exchange on England. At the close of the week bankers' bills at sixty days were nominal at 108; short sight, 109% a %; commercial, 107% a %; documentary (cotton), 10d a 107; francs, long date, 5f, 23%c, a 5f, 25c.; shert date, 5f, 15a, a 5f, 17%c. Bills on Antwerp were quoted at 5f, 25c. a 5f, 25c.; Amsterdam, 60% a %; Frankfort, 40% a %; Bremen, 77% a 78; Berlin, 70% a 71. There is considerable reluctance manifested among buyers to take cotton bills based upon a high price for the staple at Liverpool, owing to the drooping market there. The receipts of cotton in this city for the week ending on Friday evening were 22,403 bales, and the exports from this port for the week ending on the 13th 11,294 bales. The receipts at the ports of the United States since the 1st of September, 1868, are estimated at 1,235,000 bales, and the total exports at \$51,000 bales, leaving a stock of 584,000 bales on hand. The stock at New Orleans on the 10th instant was 181,000 bales, at Mobile 82,000 bales, at Savannah, on the 9th, 13,820 bales; at Charleston, on the 8th, 5,294 bales; at Montgomery, Ala., on January 27, 13,824 bales; at Apalachicola, Fla., on February 1, 34,632 bales; at Memphie, 18,000 bales.

rested in the interpretation of the lew in que those of the interior, in consequence of the ber of active accounts they have to deal with, such as those of stock brokers, whose deposits fluctuate rapidly and largely, their gross amount varying widely from

	udilis, indritinates	March Color	
ing shares at the first session of	the Stor	k Exobe	nge at
the close of each of the last four	wooks:-		
	Feb. 3.		PA 19
Atlantic Mail	116%	POD. 10.	128
American Coal 66		65%	80
Alton & Terre Haute RR. —	80	w/s	25
Alton & Terre Haute pref 58%	58	of Street	61
Canton Company 44%	48%	4316	442
Cleveland & Pittsburg 70	81%	79%	85 61 64% 81%
Cleveland & Poledo 108%	106	106%	108
Chicago & Milwaukee 5714	. 57	335	Spanie .
Chicago & Rock Island 98%	100%	10116	106%
Chicago & Northwestern. 28%	2814	2112	28 %
Chicago&Northwestern pf 55		54%	6634
Chicago & Aiton RR 10814	117	117	1183
Chicago and Alton prof'd -	116%	120	118
Chicago, Burlington&Qu'y 112	77.	112	-
Central Coal 44	40%	41	43
Cumberland Coal 44%	44%	44%	45%
Delaware & Hudson Canal 136	136	135	184 %
Hudson Raver 102	116	100%	1141
	100%	1024	114%
Michigan Centeni 1013 Michigan Southern 673	69%	68%	713
Milwankee & Prairie duCh 95	98	00%	97
Mariposa Min ng 18	1214	12%	194
MariposaMining preferred -	1834	17	12 M 17 % 91 M 80 M
New York Central RR 91%	87%	88	9134
New York & Erie RR 8434	7814	78%	8034
New York & Erie pref	81	80%	82
Ohio & Mississippi cer 25	2514	2432	26%
Pacific Mail 170	165	190	190
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne. 93%	93	9234	94%
Quicksilver Mining 38	39%	4014	4234
Reading RR 99%	9916	1001	101%
Government securities were qu	noted or	each Se	turday
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF

Pol. 3. 104 124 124 0416

	1 Five-twenties of 1862, 101%	10336	10234	10334
	Five-twenties of 1864, 101%	10234	102%	103%
	Five-twenties of 1865, 101 14	10236	102%	10314
	7 and 3 10ths, 1st series 98%	9932	99%	99%
	7 and 3-10ths, 2d series 98 %	9934	99.14	9936
	7 and 3-10ths, 3d series 98%	99	9934	90 16
	One year certificates 98%	98%	95%	9836
	The compound interest Tre	asury notes	are quote	d as fol-
	lows:-	180		
	June, 1864 108	March, 186	15	. 108 W
	July, 1864 10714	August, 18		
	August, 1864 106 %	September		
ì	October, 1864 10532	October, 1	865	. 10114
	December 1984 10412	The second second second		March Company

The shipments of specie from the port of New York last week and during the year compare as follows with the exports for the same period in 1864 and 1866 :— | 1804 | 1805 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 | 1806 |

During year to date...\$6,693,958 \$3,927,638 \$3,765,089
Falling off this year compared with last....\$159,569
Falling off this year compared with 1864....\$2925,669
The aggregate value of the imports other than dry goods and specie at this port during the week ending February 16 was \$3,340,821. The total imports of the

week compare as follows:-
Week ending Feb 2

Dry goods....\$4,380 620

General indse....2,841,953 \$4,741,670 \$4,702,476 1,833,068 8,340,921 Total.....\$7,229,578 \$6,674,936 \$8,138,296 The New York imports of foreign dry goods compare as follows with former returns:—

Fr the week. 1854. 1865. 1865. 1866.

previously, \$253,116,880—total, \$254,902,375. No new banks have been made depositories of the public money during the week, a tin a second to redeem their bills on the days indicated during the present year:—Augusta Bank, October 20; Bank of Somersot, May 21; Bank of Winthrop, May 21; Bath Bank, October 20; Freeman's Bank, Augusta, April 18; Granto Bank, July 21; International Bank, Pertland, August 5; Kenduskeag Bank, Bangor, October 18; Lewison Falls Bank, May 2; Long Reach Bank, Bath, October 20; Marine Bank, Damariscotta, February 23; Northern Bank, Hallowell, October 17; Oakland Bank, Gardiner, December 6; Orono Bank, Orono, March 29; Skewhegan Bank, April 30. ank, April 30.

The time for redeeming the bills of any of the banks of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut will not expire before next year. The following table shows the movements of bread-atums at Chicago during the period from January 1 to

Pebruary 10,				.,
Flour, bbls		Shipmer ta.	Receipt . 8	hipments.
Wheat, bushs.		4,355	891,427 615,102	92,888
Rye	1,486,548 67,601	405,339 7,516	662 132 75,241	168,7% 17,999
Barley	81.747	6.423	30,771	7.252

Rys....... 81,747 6,423 30,771 7,232

An act is before the Pennsylvania Legislature, which is likely to become a law, proposing to put a tax of one per cent on each share of bank stock, and % per cent on the gross receipts or railroads, canals and transportation companies not liable to tax on theomes, and to release from tax, for State purposes, all real cetate.

The inhabitants of Lyanfield, Mass., are at present somewhat excited by an existing apprehension that the Eastern Railway Company are preparing to discontinue the South Reading Branch, which would be regarded as a measure highly unfavorable to the interests of the town.

The receipts of the Western Union Railroad during the week ending February 7 were 30,380, which is an increase over the earnings for the same time last year of \$1,367.

The Connecticut and Fassumpsic River Railroad Company have declared a stock dividend of 10 per cent, payable to holders of stock of the 6th inst., on the 20th of March. This road paid a cash dividend in January of 3 per cent.

per cent.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17—6 P. M.

Brancettyra—Receipta, 5,000 bbia. flour, 230 de. and
3, 118 bushels corn mesl, 510 do. wheat, 4,497 do. corn,
3,856 do. oats, 140 do. rye and 7,500 do. mah. The decand
for State and Western flour was very limited. Inferior
and common grades had a strong downward tendency,
while medium to choice qualities, though somewhat
heavy, were not noticeably lower. The sales were confined to about 500 bbia, the market closing heavy at our
subjoined quotations. Southern flour was inactive and
nominally a trifle in buyers' favor. The sales were
about 400 bbia. Canada flour was neglected, and also a
shade lower. The sales were about 500 bbia. Rye flour
was dult, with make of 100 bbia at our quotations. Corn
meal continued quiet, and prices were nominal. We
note naises of 200 bbia. Brandywine at \$4.60 a \$6.50. We
quote:—

The money market continues easy and rather dull. The supply of capital available for employment on the Stock Exchange is in excess of the demand, and call leans are made freely at six per cent, with numerous exceptions at five. At the close the general tendency was towards the lower rate. As Thursday next.—Washington's birthday—will be a legal holiday, the banks and public offices will be closed, alike with the Stock Exchange and places of business generally. Promissory notes falling due on the 22d will require to be met on the 21st, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 15, 1866. The committee appointed at a meeting of forty-two city bank officers on Friday to proceed to Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Spinner, the Treasurer, respecting the latter's interpretation of the law laxing bank deposits, consists of Massen. Cos, flatght and Vermitys. These gentlemen will proceed on their grand carly in the process week, and it is expected that a similar committee will be appointed by the banks of Boston and Friesday in probable, restain the beauty of the Treasury, as in probable, restain the beauty of the law series of the mes, Cospess will be asked to be law access clearly, and meanwhole the banks will be acted to be the form of the Treasury by a soil of law.	quote:— Superfine and Western flour

Corres.—All descriptions were very firm, with a de-creasing slock. An invoice of 2,000 bags fits changed hands in Raltimore at 20 %c., gold, duty paid. We note sales of 600 bags Mar carbo and 100 bags Jamaica, on pri-vate terms. The present stock of Rio and Santos coffer in first hands comprises 23,000 bags. We quote:—

rugal at 30c. a 35c., Porto Rico at 45c. a 50c., and New Orleans at 19c. a \$1 20.

Provisions.—Receipts, 2,633 bbls. pork, \$20 do. beef, \$10 pkgs. cut meats, 613 do. lard, and 692 dressed hogs. Prices for pork were firm, with a more active demand, and new mess closed at \$32 63½ cash, while old mess was firm at \$28 cash. The sales for present delivery comprise 6,500 bbls. at \$28 55 a \$23 75 for new mess, \$22 5 for prime mea. The sales for forward delivery embrace 4,000 bbls. new mess, for March and April, montly, if not all, seller's option, at \$23 57½ a \$23 56. The demand for beef continued fairly solive, and full prices were realized; the sales reached 400 bbls. at \$16 a \$30 for new plain mess, and \$20 50 a \$24 for new extra mess. Beef hams were inactive and nominal; small lots were taken at \$41 a \$4 50. Bacon was in better demand and prices ruled somewhat firmer, with sales of 300 boxes at 15c, for Cumberland cut, and 15½c. a 16c. for short ribbod. Cut meats were without perticular change; the sales were to a moderate extent, and comprised 200 packages at 11½c. a 13c. for shoelders, and 16½c. a 18½c. for hums. The transactions in lard were rather more liberal, and the market ruled ½c. firmer, closing steady at the improvement; the sales were 800 packages on the spot at 15½c. a 18b., and 2,500 packages for future delivery, seller's option, including all darch, at 18c. Butter was steady at pravious quotations. Cheese was firm, with liberal sales at 16c. a 22c. Deressed hogs were declining; small sales at 12½c. a 12½c. for Deressed hogs were declining; small sales at 12½c. a 12½c. for Deressed hogs were declining; small sales at 12½c. a 12½c. for Deressed hogs were declining; small sales at 12½c. a 12½c. for Deressed hogs were declining; small sales at 15c. of 22½c. for Deressed hogs were declining; small sales at 15c. of 22½c. for Deressed hogs were declining; small sales at 15c. of 22½c. for declining small sales at 15c. at 2½c. for declining small sales at 15c. at 2½c. for declining small sales at 15c. at 2½c

packages for future delivery, seller's option, including all March, at 18c. Batter was steady at provious quotations. Cheese was firm, with liberal sales at 16c. a 22c. Dressed hogs were declining; small sales at 12½c. a 12½c. for Western corn feed, and 13c. a 13½c. for city.

Perfective continued inactive, and prices ruled in sales at 1avor, with sales of about 23,000 bbis, mainly at 20c a 30°. for crude, 46c. a 48c. for retined in bond, the latter price an extreme for prime white, and nominally 64c. a 58c. for refined free.

Rick was unchanged in every particular.

SUGAR.—The market was dull and prices were nominally ½c. in buyer's favor. The sales were 100 boxes Havana at a price we did not learn; 94 bhds. prime Porto Rice at 14c. 118 dc. fair refining Cobs at 11½c., and 50 hhds. good refining at 11½c. The present stock embraces 17,523 hhds. 36,594 boxes, 96,720 bags and 33 Melado. The market closed heavy at the following nominal quotations:—Cubs, inferior to common refining, at 10c. a 11½c.; grocery grades at 1½c. a 11½c.; grocery grades at 1½c. a 11½c.; grocery grades at 1½c. a 11½c. grocery grades at 1½c. a 11½c. a 12½c.

Totacco continued quiet at previous nominal prices. We note reales of 90 bhds. Kentucky at 9c. a 25c.

Wenter sales of 90 bhds. Kentucky at 9c. a 25c.

Wenter sales of 90 bhds. Kentucky at 9c. a 25c.

Wenter sales of 90 bhds. Kentucky at 9c. a 25c.

Our Neutrality in Foreign Affairs.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

As your paper is a great medium or cont through which many address short articles directed against the write of the day, &c., you will do me a favor by inserting the enclosed article in your valuable paper.

J. A. D.

The New Bankrupt Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The powerful advocacy which your journal afforded to the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, when before Congress last year, induces me to venture a few remarks upon the bill on this important subject now awaiting its parsage by Congress this session.

In your Washington intelligence of this day a paragraph appears stating "that the bill is understood to be a very accommodating one, since it provides a way for any embarrassed man to wipe out all his debts." There have were a greater fallow, and the writer of the

graph appears stating "that the bill is understood to be a vory accommodating one, since it provides a way for any ombarrassed man to wips out all his debta." There never was a greater fallacy, and the writer of that paragraph cannot have read its provisions. The untiring and assistuous labor of Mr. Jenekes, the author of the measure, has framed a code of bankrupt law both simple and effective—simple as respects relief to the honest but unfortunate trader, and most effective and stringents as respects the punishment of the dishonest and fraudulent debtor.

The committee having done me the honor to transmit me the bill, with the amendments which have from time to time been made in it, a bred analysis of its objects and provisions may interest the public, and through your oblumes affort commercial men the opportunity of forming their own judgment of its advantages and practical efficiency. All the amendments made by the Senate last year have been adopted in the bill, and no substantial objections are anticipated to its passage. Two systems of bankruptcy are comprised in the measure—one voluntary, the other compaisory; no person can be compulsorily made bankrupt except for causes happening or continuing after the approval of the bill. Both voluntary and compulsory bankrupts are amenable equally to its provisions. Its object is to ecure the distribution of the whole of the debtor's effects equally and fairly among his creditors; to make vold all fraudulent preferences made by the debtor to one creditor to the injury and loss of others; to set aside fraudulent gifts and transfers made by the debtor while in a state of incirency; to secure by the trader the keeping of just and true accounts; to punish breaches of trues and misappropriations of money received in a fluciary character, and to submit ithe bankrupt to a full and searching examination as to his property and estate and all his dealings and transactions. The remedy and benefit of the bill see expressly denied in the disposition of his estate; who has been co

value of the creditors who have proved under such hank-rapicy.

The above is a brief analysis of the penal objects of the bill. The proposed system establishes a sound basis of business, will regulate credit, and will form the relations which exist between dobtor and creditor upon a new and more wholesome model. When it is understood that there can be no preferences to creditors on the eve of failure; no secretion or abstraction of property for the benefit of the debter's friends and relatives; no irunifors which cannot be inquired into; no certificate by an insolvent upon his wife and children which cannot be reached and invalidated by the courts of businessite by an insolvent upon his wife and children which cannot be reached and invalidated by the courts of businessites, and when, at the same time, it shall be understood that the debter who finds hismail is, failing circumstances to protected and fived from his debts upon coming forward and dealing fastly with his credition; I venture to mare that fivedness businessization will be a sufficient in the country as in they give in other countries under their debter commercial species.

The window did hexactly of the American possite will be contend of the protection o

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE PASSAGE OF THE HEALTH BILL

The Conservatives Recede and the Radicals Triumph.

Abolition of the City Inspector's Department, Health Commission and Board of Health.

The Act to Go Into Effect on the

. Ac. Lc.

ALBANY, Fob. 17, 1866. ONT ON THE HEALTH BILL.

For twenty-four hours the Senate and Assembly have been kept in a singular condition of suspense and anxiety. The appointment of conference committees and the efforts which were made in frequent intermittent consultations have kept everybody in a fever. The executive chamber, the lobbies and cloak rooms, the quarters of the leading parties to the negotiation at the hotels and the legislative chambers were kept in the busiest busile of discussion almost without intermission through the night. A variety of propositions for a settlement were discussed and rejected. The leading points in these were, on the part of the Senate, the retention of the Police Commission in the Health Board, and the retention of the physicians in the bill. The Assembly insisted that the Police Commis-

the point of this opposition being directed against Acton, who represents Benator Morgan, and, with Bergen, the Weed and Seward interest.

This morning the feeling had grown so bitter, that the disagreement of the committee was tacitly expected to give the signal for an open and permanent disrupt on of the party by formal declaration of its representatives here. The action of the democrats and the tone of their newspaper organs taken in connection with the persistent opposition of the Smate majority to the Enceutive and the Lieutenant Governor, were confronted by the virulence and determined antagonism of the radicals. It was declared by the latter that they were arraved against a corrupt combination between Thurlow Weed and Ben Wood. They openly asserted their readinesas to accept the defeat of the bill, and, with it, a divorce from the leaders of their antagonisms. Had it not been for their aground providing that the commission should be named in the bill and not by the Executive, a rupture would have been reached which would have involved the entire party in the State.

PORTION OF GOVERNOR ALVORD.

Lieutenant Governor Alvord has apparently sought from the opening of the session to moderate the feeling of the factions here, and even the Wood men have been compelled to concede that his action has been uniformly characterized by scruptions fa races. In his place in the Canal Board and in the formation of the Seaste Committees, his judicious course elicited the endorsement of both the factions. Throughout the strife on the Health bill he has held the poutton of moderator, and has been the principal means of preventing open rupture. When it came to devolve upon him to appoint a committee of conference, the first direct and responsible set which the was called upon to undertake in regard to the measure, the majority saw fit to repudiate

alvord's friends hold the balance of power, both in the fours and the senate. He offered to appoint Andrews, trac Cornell and Sessions, which would have sen a committee in some partial harmony ith those members of both houses who were by irrevocably committed to the two contending factions, piger and the outside managers of the Senate till could senate the senate till could senate the senate till could senate till could senate till the senate till could senate till the senate till could senate till the senate till could senate till could senate till could senate till the senate till th ras forced to back down. It was proposed at no time that they should be discharged and a new committee be appointed; but Mr. Alvord very positively stimated that he would not appoint another, and the ilemma became so obvious that only the carnest appeals (the friends of the Lioutenant Governor procured his aterbrence this morning, and the final shape of an greement was reached. At two o'clock, after a con-

cal interest, the Governor's appointments will not only swamp the Pelice Board numerically but also the political supect of the joint concern, the radicals having as many as six out of nine in their control.

The set takes effect on the lat of March. The appointments are means can be made immediately.

The new samitary bill shoulabes the City Inspector's Department, of which F. I. A. Boole is the head. It also abolishes the Health Commissioners as a board, and the Board of Health, which consists of the Mayor, Alder men and Commonsity convened as such body. Boole has been in the city government since the creation of the prosecution originated from the fact that the permit for delivery of this alcohol was never called the present of the shippers, no such person was found there. Adark, aged 21 years, a many such political form the fact that the whole case of the prosecution.

It is so evident that the whole case of the prosecution of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at a late of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at the great of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at the same was a such body. Boole has been in the city government since the creation of the classic "Ring" when the and political founders of the classic "Ring" when the and political founders of the classic "Ring" when the and political founders of the classic "Ring" when the and political founders of the classic "Ring" when the and political founders of the classic "Ring" when the and political founders of the classic "Ring" when the clas

present departments under the charter of 1857. He was in the Board of Councilmen with Tweed, Cornell and Gonet, and political founders of the classic "Ring" when the and political founders of the classic "Ring" when the department of street inspection was organized. He has controlled it either directly or indirectly from the first, and he proved upon his appointment by Mayor Opdyke the most efficient official ever advanced to the place. All the famous associates of Boole, except Cornell and Tweed, are now set aside, and the "ring" is substantialy disposed of by the removal of the "fycoon," the famous host of the Japanese. He goes out in a blaze of Albany glory, the fight over his department having threatened the dissolution of the dominant party before it was finally disposed of.

THE END OF THE REALTH SHL AGITATION.

The Health bill has been almost as old an institution in the Legislature as the Broadway Railroad. It has been beaten every year, and was doomed also this year, but for the extraordinary contest of partisan in sreets which was control upon the result. Colonel George Hills had the sole management of it for the proponents, as counsel. It was introduced and shaped by Senator Andrews. Mr. Jenkins, of the Assembly, put it through the cancus and the conference committees and saved it from defeat. Alvord and Tremain gave it its radical or political aspect Senator Tom Murphy managed the Weed fights on it in the Senate. Be. Field and Horaco Greeley did all in their power to defeat it at every stage. Thurkow Weed had practically nothing to do with it, first or last. Waild Rutchins hakes all the political capital out of the operation.

While the excitement on the Health bill progressed

had practically nothing to do with it, first or last. Waldo Hutchins makes all the political capital out of the operation.

While the excitement on the Health bill progressed here, a vast number of minor bills have been logroiled to their final passage. Among these was the bill in relation to the board for confirming assessments and contracts for street improvements. This Board comprised the Recorder, the Competition of the board for confirming assessments and contracts for street improvements. This Board comprised the Recorder, the Competition of the Counsel to the Corporation. The Recorder, Bostonian, having been elected Mayor, was anxious to have his old duties in this important board continued, including the salary of one thousand dollis extra. The bill just passed substitutes "the Mayor" for "the Recorder" and makes this change to mit him. On the passage of the bill through the Senate this amendment was qualified so as to have effect only during a vacancy in the office of Recorder. This amendment was made in open sension by Folger. The "little joker" returned from the Assembly amended so as to be just what it was when introduced by Senator C. G. Cornell. It was put on its third reading while the Committee of Conference was waited for in the Senate, and the democratic vote was needed to sostain Folger's side of the Health bill question. It passed, of course, without further objection from Folger or the city republican Senators. This listle board controls all the contracting interests of the city government for which assessment is made on real estate, and its marry as big a thing, politically, as the Health bill itself. Through it the vote and the caucuse of the democraticy have been controlled by the Weed interest in the late contest.

The Alleged Custom House P. Buds-No

Fraud Attempted.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

position in the Treasury Department at Washington during the war. If. Clancy decided to ship alcohol to France, believing he would realize a hindsome profit. Mr. Pablan was requested to arrange for the purchase of three hundred barrels of alcohol, which he did, with Cuthbert & Cunningham; and as Clancy was not ready to pay for it Mr. Fablan gave reference to his bankers in New York, an I upon their faverable report to Cuthbert & Cunningham the latter agreed to hold the alcohol for Mr. Fablan; and to facilitate the shipment Cuthbert & Cunningham gave the usual order on the public warehouse keeper to deliver the three hundred barrels of alcohol to Mr. Richard Clancy, the person for whom Mr. Fablan had purchased them. Mr. Fablan then introduced Captain Chauncey to a Custom House broker, named Meeks, as the person who would sign the papers to export three hundred barrels alcohol to France. The usual entries were prepared by Meeks, and Captain Chauncey, acting for his friend Clancy, signed the papers as instructed by Meeks. And her ended Captain Chauncey and Mr. Fablan's connect on with the transaction; and Mr. Richard Clancy stepe in to complete it, and he being a stranger here found it impossible to get bondamen, and he recorted to the usual method in such casemen, and he recorted to the usual method in such casemen, and he recorted to the usual method in such casemen, and he recorted to the clark, when the bends, which, however, was not done until several days after the date of the bonds.

Mr. Richard Clancy, for reasons best known to himself, abandoned the shipment, nover called or sont to the Custom House for the permit to remove the alcohol from the bonded warehouse to the vessel, and sailed for Europe suddenly the following week.—leaving a letter informing Mr. Fablan of his having abandoned his alcoholof purchase and of his departure for Europe, and this letter Mr. Fablan exhibited to Collector King.

The above is a statement of the case. The alcoholo was not removed from the United States bonded warehouse, n

October.

The Custom House broker Mocks, the chief witness produced by the prosecutor, and upon whom rested the burthen of swaaring the prosecution through, on his first examination appeared to have had a very bad memory, and could not recollect what Mr. Barney said in the sevexamination appeared to have had a very bad memory, and could not recollect what Mr. Barney said in the several interviews he said Mr. Barney said with him, except that on one occasion Mr. Barney said "goods could be put through the Custom House and taken out of bond, and not sent abroad." This was his principal testimony on his first examination, which was suspended because the counsel for the defendants refu ed to cross-examine him, statifig as their reason that he (Mecks) by his own confession was a particept criminal, or that he had sworn falsely. Some two weeks afterwards, when Mecks was placed in the witness box to be cross-examined, he made a voluntary statement that he had been acting under the instructions of Warren, the Superintendent of Exports, "to work the case up." This was the ground upon which Mecks undertook to save himself in jumping from the horms of the dilemma in which his first axamination had placed him. Those who elect to believe him may. It is passing strange, however, that Mecks should have been the first person suspected of the fraud, and the first person whom the detectives called upon if he had been a government informer. It is evident this character of say was assumed under legal advice subsequent to the first examination. Another witness produced by the prosecution is the man Warren, Superintendent of Exports; but he sawears to nothing of his own knowledge, only as to what Mecks told him. He testified that Mecks told

ing:—"We also believe that Mr. Barney has been true and faithful in his trust to the government;" and this said Neeks obtained the signatures of several eminent merchants to this memorial.

On the 19th ult. (the bonds were dated 10th October) Mr. Barney was suspended, not dismissed, by Mr. King, on suspicion. Now, if the statements of Warren and Meeks were true, then Mr. King must have had something more than suspicion—positive evidence. The defendants knew of the suspicions against them; but none of them ran away, as is usual with guilty persons.

The final results are that innocent parties have been knowingly, wrongfully accused, and put to great expense for their defence, and the United States have expended large sums of money in this proceedion, because the opinion of Mr. District Attorney Bickinson was not relied upon by the United States authorities, who refused from the first to entertain the complaint. The prosecution had for its father, malice; for its mother, the desire for gain, and for its intended secondary, perjury. Thus, Mr. Barney was cognizant of the unifeasance in office of two United States officials, and had preferred charges against them; hence their malice to crush him. One half of the forfeiture (if frand could have been proved), nearly twenty-five thousand dollars, was a tempting buit to the informer, and the perjury was to come in at the right place; but, also for the hopes of the informer, "Man proposes, but God disposes." W. C. BARNEY.

"Man proposes, but God disposes." W. C. BARNEY.

The New York Produce Exchange.

TO THE MINTOR OF THE HERALD.

Your issue of the 29th ult. contains an article under the heading. "A New Merchants' Exchange," which, to say the least of it, is a very singular production. It ignores an institution which has gained no little fame both on this and on the Eastern continent. The respectable sources from which this Exchange has received many compliments for capacity and perfection of arrangement, we feel, gives us ground for noticing the inlustice done it in your article. Our members, extensively acquainted in Europe, say that there is not an institution across the water that equals this Exchange in size or membership, and the same has been admitted by many foreigners who have visated us. This passing unnotuced an institution from which emanates all the authorized commercial intelligence of this country seems strange, and reflects unfavorably upon the writer of the article in quantion. That this Exchange does not combine all the various branches of trade is not the fault of its projectorage managers, and it is probably only a quastion of time when it will arrive at perfection, as it is growing rapidly in popularity and usefulness, now numbering over illnetteen hundred members.

Distilled Spirits. Distilled Spirits.

thing, politically, as the Health bill itself. Through it the vote and the concuses of the dessocracy have been controlled by the Weed interest in the lake contest.

Acting Assistant Paymaneter Collium's Examination at Nortelle.

TO THE HITCH OF THE HEALD.

With regard to the report of the Commissionery on Taxation, which, occupying so much space in your journal, still you publish it extens, I presume to take an exception to a minstalement in the lake of the dessocracy and the actions of the district of the desso of the divergery of a check on the First National Bank of Norfolk. The first is that a naval court of relations of the divergery of a check on the First National Bank of Norfolk. The first is that a naval court of inquiry was held to examine into the circumstances of the delivery of a United States Proposed Column. United States Proposed Column of the States Nory, upon which Asting Assistant Paymanter Collium claimed that he pay not received anything, divergery and the paymanter Collium claimed that he had not received anything, divergery of the colling of the Court of Inquiry referred to, I have been calcided by the Court of Inquiry referred to, I have been calcided by the Court of Inquiry referred to, I have been calcided by Asting Assistant Paymanter Collium claimed that assistant Paymanter Collium claimed that any of the court of Inquiry referred to, I have been calcided by Asting Assistant Paymanter Collium claimed that assistant Paymanter Collium claimed that assistant Paymanter Collium claimed the success of the Court of Inquiry referred to, I have been calcided that the paymanter Collium claimed that the paymanter Co

one dollar a gallon as suicidal, and in this instant one dollar a gallon as suicidal, and in this instan-ion as irrationally advocated in this part of the still be rejected by the Legislature, and the duri illed spirits be permitted to remain in "stata ma-

ry; \$235,542 for work on the funnel; \$5,000 for commissioners' salaries. In the details of the work the report eary at the west end there are many difficulties. When the heading from the west portal was commenced in Bocember last, it was carried through rotten rock 111 feet castward quite rapidly, and with little interruption. At this point further progress of the work, as then being done, was stopped by a large inlet of water from the headings. The difficulty here encountered furnishes no reason for suppesing it extends very far; attil less in anticipating its continuance for any great distance between this and the west shaft. At first the progress from the west shaft to the east heading was very slow, but with an increase of men the werk was accelerated. Before this change took place, say the Commissioners, the progress was below our estimate; and since, for the last size months, it has averaged forty-one feet, and for the last three months 47.3 feet a month. Our estimate was thirty-five feet per month. On the whole, had labor has done, the completion of the whole work may be brought about somewhat within the time estimated. The report further states that an outlay of about half a million of dollars per annum is all that is required. Much of the labor has thus far been in the nature of proparation.—Boston Traveller, Feb. 17.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

WATTLES-Maguestos. On Thursday, February S, at the Church of the Redouner, Addison, N. Y., by the Rev. Albert Wood, Charles Wattles, of Rathbone, N. Y., to KATE E., daughter of the late Issae Maqueston, Esq., of Hayerstraw, N. Y.

Assor.—On Sunday merning, February 18, suddenly, Captain Ws. Assor, aged 69 years and 14 days.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 20 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Boston papers places

street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clook, without further notice.

Boston papers please copy.

BECOWER.—On Saturday morning. February 17, ALEX-ANDER R., only son of Abram D. and Mary Brow er, agod 1 year, 1 month and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 77 Columbia street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clook, Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

BURGOWER.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday morning, February 17, Saran, widow of William Borrowe, and daughter of the late James Barrow, o' New York.

The remains will be interred in the family auft, at 84, Paul's chapel. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at 84, Paul's chapel, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

The remains will be interred in the family variety and a hopel. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at St. Paul's chapel, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Boyn.—On Friday, February 16, Marka Ann Boyn, widow of James Boyd, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 409 West three o'clock.

Bunke.—On Sunday, February 18, Carmenna, the beloved wife of William Burke, daughter of Michael McBride, Sligo, Irshand.

May her soul rest in peace.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock from her late residence, 85 Catharine street.

BRANLEY.—On Sturday, February 17, Charmes Brancery, a native of Yorkshire, Eugland, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take piace from his late residence, 98 High street, Bracklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock. His friends are respectfully invited.

Connoy.—Jour Connoy, a native of Cassilouf, Queens ounty, Ireland.

His remains will be taken from St. Peter's church, Barcley this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock. His friends are taylied to attend without further notice. His friends are taylied to attend without further notice. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

ment.
Convext.—On Sunday, February 18, after a short but avere filness, widow Marr Convext. a native of Knockraha, county of Cork, Ireland, aged 59 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two latest the funeral, the (Monday) afternoon, at two

Her remains will be taken from her late residence, 186 Greenwich street, to St. Andrew's church, this (Mond y) morning, at nine o'clock, where high mass will be read at teq. o'clock. The remains will leave the church at one oldseck for Calvary Cometery.

McGGWAN.—On Stunday, February 18, Carmanux McGowan, youngest child of Owen McGowan and Anne Gary, aged 3 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to alfend the funoral, from the residence of her father, 692 Eighth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

McMaxus.—On Saturday evening, Pebruary 17, Enwand James, son of Radmond and Alice McManus, aged 1 year, 11 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 43 Norfolk street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

McVar.—On Saturday, February 17, Linlin, child of Patrick and Mailida McVay.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from 335 Frest avenue.

Nast.—On Sunday evening, February 18, Harkan, infant daughter of Stephen P. and Katharine McLean Nash. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her father, 11 West Ninetecoth street.

O'Hara.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, February 16, Eowns L. O'Hara, no o' clock, from the residence of her father, 11 West Ninetecoth street.

O'Hara,—In Brooklyn, on Friday, February 16, Eowns L. O'Hara, no o' clock, from the residence of her father, 11 West Ninetecoth street.

O'Hara,—In Brooklyn, on Friday, February 16, Eowns L. O'Hara, in the 22d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, at the o'clock.

Parsus.—In Unclimati, on Thursday and morning, shalf-past nine o clock, from his late r. sidence, 47 West.

Parsus.—In Hocking of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at o'clock.

Parsus.—In Brooklyn, on Sturday, February 18, of consumption, and Emilia Plass, ag

invited to attend the funeral, from her lake residence, No. 7 Dover street, on Tureding.

Ryan.—In Brooklyn, Ann Ryan, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the Ture.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother Nicholas, correr of Hamily, a nearne and Court street, this (Monday) afterneon, advere o'clock.

SHANDOR.—O'On Saturday, February 17, Jerum Inners, only child of Thomas and Catharine Shannon, aged 1, year, 0 may he sad 27 days.

The resimitates and friends of the family are respectfully invited to extend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, # 1 Taltman street, Hypoklyn, on Turday after.

Bertany/ax.—In Brechtyn, on Saturday, February 17, after a brief illness, Jame Stylltra, a native of Kenmuse, county Kerry, ireland, aged of years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to stand the funeral, on Wednesday morning. February II, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, the grad, corner Court and Congress streets, where a region of the offered up for the repose of his soul y find from theses to the Commercy of the Holy Cross Philipsin.

Brant, wishow of hisses Beart, a native of Holland, aged 70 years.

The friends of the fundly are invited to about the funces, from her son's residence, No. 5 West Tyrandy for interesting the first street, the first years.

The friends of the fundly are invited to about the funces, from her son's residence, No. 5 West Tyrandy for interesting the funces, Eastern, Season, Sea